Thomas C. Acton, H. L. Hatch, Jackson S. Schultz, General N. M. Curtis, Joseph Uliman, Alderman Perley, Police Commissioners Mason and French, Cyrus W. Field, E. C. Lee, John Gould and Colonel R. Van

"But," he added with one of his peculiar changes of NATIONAL MISCHIEFS DUE TO THE DEMOCRATS. tone, "I don't go over," and the authence broke into a roar of laughter.

Among the reasons why he did not go he placed first the position of the South on the question of State Sovereignty as distinguished from State Rights. They were still bound up in the old theories, and they were not fit to govern the conntry until those doctrines were destroyed. On the tauff question Mr. Beecher declared himself in favor of free trade as a political principle. He argued, however, that no sudden change ought to be made, and that the Democrats especially were not the persons to make it. The cry about centralization he characterized as a scareerow. He had no sympathy with those who threw mnd at General Hancock, but on the other hand he had no sympathy with the party that went down on its belly

to write 329 on the pavements. There was great laughter at this stroke of satire. Mr. Beecher was listened to throughout with the closest attention, except when he was interrupted by the hearty laughter his humor provoked, or by the enthusiastic applause at his best points.

MR. BEECHER'S ADDRESS.

I hardly think that any man in this great assem-bly can feel the same joy that I feel in the tidings that come from the State where my youth was spent, and where the opening scenes of my public life took place. Indiana was my early home, and my elder children were from, there and the word has never ceased to be music in my ears. [Applause.] When I went there there was not an abolition speaker nor meeting from the North to the South in that State. I suppose that I delivered the first anti-dayery sermon that ever was delivered in the City of Indianapolis, the capital of the State. My heart has gone to that State and is with her, and while I to-night congratulate you I send to the far West, to ber sons, and to her daughters, who inspired them to patriot ism, my greeting, my thanks and my gratitude. [An-

1 am not thrilled with the victory in Obio. When a great and good man does a good deed, no man lifts up his hand in surprise. Ohio is used to doing such things. [Laughter and applause.] It is a matter of course [taughter], and whenever an emergency takes place which involves really the National welfare New-York is accustomed to do the same thing, '[Applause and cheers.] She may amuse hercelf at intervals. [Laughter.] There is a good deal of ber. [Laughter.] But when the times grow serious, and the thoughtful men and laboring men-mechanics, merchants, professional men-look out and see that the signs of storms are in the Heavens, all fronc ceases and man joins his fellow man in high places and in low places through the whole State to rescue the Nation and the National welfare. [Applaase.]

This country, ladies and gentlemen, is better adapted for a harmonization of interests and opinious than any other country of which I have gny knowledge. It is adapted on the great principle of recipiocal interests-it is adapted to the unity of the whole population. If it were all | State Sovereignty. The doctrines are alike North, if it were all South, if it were all Last, if it North, if it were all East, if it were all East, if it were all West, the identity of interests would create staggishness of circuitton; but because the harvests of the North are abother, those of the East another and the productive energies of the West another, the chemiston is maintained which carries vigorous life throughout every part of this Union. And although we have a tribute paid us of arope, in Asia, in A rica - jet as long as liberty is edited and the area of the regulated by knew the wants of the common people, I would have the emigrants find-wherever they come from e the emigrants find-wherever they come from all for which they have pined, the want of the has nearly sufficiated them in their own land.

settled by what was called the Missonri Compro-

They are not the first. There was something of the same sort that happened some 3,000 years ago. It was when old Elijah had stood for the liberty of his people and for the truth of the religion of God that he met Ahab, and Ahab said to him : "Art thou be that troubleth Israel ?" Alab had brought in the worship of idols and abelished the altars of Jebovah and sought to put up Balasm's altars and Jebovan and sought to put up Bahasur's attacts and fill the land with his pratse. And old Elijah, with long locks and with a burning eye, exclaimed: "I have not troubled larset. I hou hast forsaken the commandmen sof the Lord and hast brought in the worship of Bahasur."

And I say to the Democratic parry, if there has been trouble on the con inent, if there has been war, we are not to be charged with having played byens to the loon, like those who during the war.

hyena to the hon, like those who during the war hung like dead-weights on the Union wheels, and hing like dead-weights on the Union wheels, and who in all the work of Governmental reconstruction never raised so much as a little flager in the way of a possible settlement. Yes, gentlement the North has been ordained, I believe, by the Divine Providence to stand for the continent and the whole Nation. The philosopher may tell you to-day that all the storms that ravage the Atlantic coast are bred in the great Caribbean Sea. All the storms that ravage the Atlantic coast are bred in the great Caribbean Sea. All the storms that ravage this Nation have been bred in the Southern Caribbean Sea of the Gull States. What, then, are Southern citzens? Are they worse than we are? Are we pedagogues whose mission is to paniso fractions papels? Are we the people with whom wisdom is alone reposed? Are we harbaricand they eavilized? Individually, the citizens of the South are as good as we are. [Appliance,] As noble men live there as live in New-Fork State. Indeed, it social traits in a high sense per onal honer, in fidelity to their/convictions, in standing up open and in a manify way to that which they believe, they need no enlogy from me. Their courage is as good as our courage. live in New-York State. Indeed, it social traits in a high sense per onal honer, in fidelity to their/convictions, in standing no openil, and in a mainly way to that which they believe, they need no enlogy from me. Their courage is as good as our coarage. Lames and gentlemen, there has not been a Bor in fine that has been for iour years in the South that has not learned to respect Southern courage. [Applause.] And there has not been a General in the South—whatever they may have become—there is not a South—er commander who has not learned to respect Northern courage. [Applause.] I have this to say. When the South went into the conflict of the war, they went in not only in carnet but they went in with a willingness to sacrifice property and life for their conviction, and for two or three years the North did not half believe its own cause and the sound believed its own cause all the time; and I am not here to depreciate the South—I am not here to depreciate the South of the whole nation, [Long continued applaanse.] Their people are a noble people and I am proud of them, and not the less the war, they were allowed to vote Languater—the South indicates—the South of the Whole land will be resules and distorbed for furties while the south of the sound of the south of the whole land will be resules and distorbed for furties while the south of whole land will be resuless and disturbed for four years to come. [Great applause.] The whole miscinef hatherto has arisen from the nature of an institution. It lay at the basis of the whole economy of the South, and it forced them to adopt the occurrine of State Sovercigally, and it forced upon them the consequences of the war, and cer ain results of that docurine which have been disturbing to them and to us. STATE RIGHTS AND STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

Now the doctrine of State Rights must not be confounded with the doctrine of State Sovereignty, The South holds to State Sovereignty; the North holds simply to State Rights, and that only. We deny that the North has ever interfered with the Southern States' rights, but it has denied up to a certain point. Nobody denies that there are certain local State rights which remain under the control of the citizens of a State.

When slavery began to lift a head of power it, despite both the traditions and the selemn covenants of the United States, undertook to invade the free territory of the Northwest, and a great and hot debate ensued, which was now began to life in the colories. It was rocked in the cradles of New-England. It is the latter of the doctrine of New-England. It is the latter of the doctrine of State R ghis over this whole continent; and it has never from that day to this died ont of the jealous love of the people from whom it sprang. [Ap-

French, Cyrus W. Field, E. C. Lee, John B. Gonid and Colone R. Van Baar, Thurlor Weed, when he extered with Alderman Morrs, was received with great applause. General Lloyd Aspinwall called the meeting to enter an other was to the control of the second with the control of the second with the control of the second with a control of the second with the the Now, it is said, why do you decoate this question that was put to the arbitration of the sword, and the sword declared that the doctrine was faise I [Applause.] Are, gentlemen, the sword may slay, but the sword cannot convince; and Southern men are just as besofted with the doctrine of State Sovereignty to-day as they were before they drew the sword of war. It is true, that so far as that was concernsu, that issue was determined by the voice of the pe-pic of these United states, but the question has come back to-day, for you and me and all citi-zens to answer in this form: Will you stand up to the doc-rise waich you have vincicated by your sword! [Appiause.] Has the war can ged the belief of southern ciczeus! Not a wait! They believe just as they did belief. Has the war turned out of Southern southerns to colleges and universities the men that teach the docrines of Cathoun! Those doctrines are tanget in every principal seminary and college of the South, just as before the war. The lawyers, decrors, name ers, pointerians, that are using edu-cated in Southern institutions, are educated to pre-cisely the sam door mes as they were when they decided to stick to their own interests as against the common interests of the whole country. The have now taken to the mserves the remnan, of the Demogratic party. [Applause,] If the Domocrat should take possession of the General Government will not the energy of this great nation be used it with not the energy of this great hatton be used to earry our Southern decirners I it I was a Southern man home in the South, and I believed that it was good, I which has the Government by which to propagate and forthy it. Human nature is not so different on the two sides of Mason and Dixon's line. They may have victory to-day or te-morrow, but I tell you there he er will be peace on this continent. antil the peace is founded on right dectrines. [Applianse.] It used to be said when I was a younger man than Lam now, "If you will only hold your

out their wisdom forsake them. But for fity years the counsers of the Southern men were a succession of binners, there never were so many binners since the Democra's were in power. But now the South seems determined to make one more great bunder. When the conflict had been settled by the sword, sagacious statesmer would have said that if the South ever comes into power again it will be through an allate what the neit was configured in any and ance we a the near who conquered it and controlled it. But in this the South drew off suddenly an she refused the hand of friendship. When the Administration offered the citye branch not on single. State was willing to seem the profiered hand of President Hayes, [Applause.] That was a gigantic blunder. It the South and said, "We accept the situation," it would have seen better for them. They should have said, "We will go with you and help maintain. the Government on your principles," the Sou.a then would have been all back again. The Democrate party had been deleated in the North and also in the South and these two defeated parties came together an and these two deleated parties came together and undertook to assert the sovereignty of the South, and of this fragment of the Democratic party. They have come together to-day, and they are trying to control the Government under the old Southern doctrine, and we, the people, are determined that they shall not do it. [Loud and continued appliance.] We are determined to fight it out on this line if it takes twenty-five summers. It is best for the Nation that Republican hiers or administering the Government.

THE SOUTH NOT TO RULE.

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\*\*MILETANCE TO RULE ASSESSMENT ASSESSMENT OF THE SOUTH NOT THE SO spilt. There was blood enough—blood enough, the people said; let there be an end of the executioner; and the man total loudest sang. Let us hand Jeli Davis on a sour appie tree," would not have drawn the cord if he had it in its hand Jappiause], and flying in the garb of a woman he would have appealed to honorable sympathies. Hrememoors laughter and appiause.

VIEWS ON FREE TRADE. Now, gentlemen, I have had a tolerably good evidence of your kindness, but now I am going to say something, and I want to be at peace with you.

judgment upon and criticise a poncy water has been followed for thirty or forty years, on which the foundations of the Nation have been built. Is that a proper tribunal—are these the right kind of men to ladge I You cannot go into a fight for Free I rade and influence the votes of men to-day. The world will not come to an end to-morrow. You must let the doctrine ripen.

"Ah," but a man would say, "if you think that you are doing wrong, should you not renounce it at once?" If it is a personal sin I do—if a political mistake, I do not. When the cap am of a ship unintentionally steers east meaning to go south, and, running into a complicated channel on the east or north, when the fog breaks away he finds himself in peril, this man would then say: "Oh, you must go back—return the way you came." But that is not so. You could not in such a case go back with safety. You must find a channel in the direction in which you first set not it such a case go back with safety. For imissing a channel in the direction in which you first set out. And therefore I say it is a fair a peal made to every man that is getting bis day's wages: "Do not make a change suddenly." I say in behalf of every man who is engaged in manufactures, it is unwise and impolitic to force that issue upon capital and the industries of the country suddenly. I say to every man who is importing and selling or many processity for domestic happiness, no such using property for domestic happiness, he such spiden changes are safe or healthy, especially when suden changes are sale or healthy, especially when they involve size enormous interests; and I don't think that it would be wise to get the Democrats to make them. [Great laughter.] Now, gentlemen, if you can advocate a tariff, and at the same time vote for no change of it, more skilfully than that, I would like to see you get up here and try it. [Laughter.] Yet I think this policy is right and land in solid grounds.

NO CHANGE WANTED.

Well, I hear those on the other side, young me -and some of them very young-say: "The Republicans have been in power long enough; it is time we had a change." Well, gentlemen, let us ask these men deliberately, what kind of a change do you want ? Do you want a change in our foreign relations? We are in peace and amity with every Na ion on the globe. You cannot change that state of things in less you go to war. Well then, do you want a change in our finances? When a paper dollar is worth a gold dollar I cannot see what change you want there; you cannot make it worth two dollars. Other men would say: "We want more paper dollars." Now a paper dollar represents property, and I have no objection to your increasing property, and I have no objection to your increasing property, and I protest against your increasing that which represents it; you would find a very quick limit to the increase of the representative of property when there was no property to be represented. You have got gold and silver. We are generous of our gold and producal of our silver. We have a dollar, worth a dollar if it is gold, and we give about 80 cents or 85 cents for it it it is silver. [Lanzhter.] Gentlemen, we have got silver enough. I wish some of these men that are both ring about the poils were sent out to dig it [laughter]; their counsel and their action at home are not very profitable. relations? We are in peace and amity with every

counsel and their action at home are not very profitable.

In regard to everybody else there is universal content. It I go to the artist's be tells me: "There is a very large domand springing up for my pietures;" if I go to the builder's they tell me they are having house after house pressed upon them; I go to the mason, and histrowel cheks on the brick from early meroing to late at night. I ask the boin and it says "I am crowded to death with work"; I go to the plough—it sinces as a mirror, rubbed through the furrows to bring out the harvests that all Europe and all the world wants [applause]; I ask the compass and the rudger, and they say never were the seas more propitious; I ask the fine arts, scholarship and learning, and there cemes an answer as of one voice from every interestdomestic, private, public—everywhere the Nation was pever more prosperous than it is to-day. [Loud applause.]

se Suth are emething and the horvests are continuing and the horvests another, those of the East another directive energies of the West another directive energies of the West and the other districts cannot medic wish, and yet the ask the troughout every part of this although we have a fronte pand us of a from every nation of the globe-in m., in Arica-yet as long as hierty is here regulated by since have the cannot medic with, and yet the said since hierty is here regulated by since have the common people, I would practed by the people fremestives, who arts of the common people, I would much they have paned, the want of they suffice them in their own land, have this yeast people founded in the constitutional lines, is superior to the substrate cannot medic with the common people, I would much they suffice the mit they have paned, the want of they suffice them in their own land, have this yeast people founded in the constitutional lines, is superior to the substrate cannot medic with a proposed to the common people, I would prove the common people, I would prove the common people, I would be medically sufficed with with impounity, and yet the shall prevail. [Applause.] It is bear for the South the Legislature are superior to the Saite and its Legislature and the country is about to be what the provide the country is a first the country and the co And now you want a change. [Laughter.] To do

start again, and generally there is a run of ten to same determination." [Great applause and pro-

[Laughter].

Where is there a guarantee for another four years of prosperity clearer than the four years that are running out to-day? Who is he that can imagarate a kinder policy than President Hayes has done? [Applause]. Where can you pick out a becter than the can manage the Treasury as Sherman dees? [Applause]. When has there ever been a Caomet, from the days of Washington at the Catinet that now consolis in Washington? [Applause.] And yet men can say, looking at these four intennium years: "We want a change?" Do you want to go from good to bai? Do you want to go from good to bai? Do you want to go from good to bai? Do you want to go from good to bai? Do you want to go from good to bai? Do you want to go from good to bai? Do you want to go from good to bai? Bo you want to go from good to bai? Bo you want to go from good to bai? Bo you want to go from good to bai? Bo you want to go from prosperity backward! As, I know the answer of the Democratic pirty. They were the men that cried in the wilderness for the leeks and oness of Egypt, and they wanted to go back to go for the Democratic pirty. They were the men that cried in the wilderness for the leeks and the onions are not for the Democratic pirty. They were greative Connect, General Eben Satton of the Second Erigale and his staff, the Executive Connect, General Eben Satton of the Cadets and his staff, Leutenant Colonel Eduands of the Cadets and his staff, and the beads of departments of the Cadets and his staff, and the beads of departments of the Cadets and his staff, and the beads of departments of the Cadets and his staff, and the beads of departments of the Cadets and his staff, and the beads of the Cadets and his staff, the Executive Connect, General Grant was welcomed by Governor Long, after which the General was presented to those present.

Introductive to the Mechanics' Association.

want to see them at peace with themselves; we want to see them at peace with their fellow-citizens throughout the whole of this Nation; we want the long catalogue of invectives, the long line of evil thoughts that have arisen through years gone by—we want them to go down like the dreams of the troubled and the fevered night. [Applause, I We want to take them by the hand as fellow-citizens. We want to see them brought back into Congress. They are there; and I take no part nor stock in the ridicule poured on the "Brigadiers" Gentlemen, when the South moved as one man into the war, as far as my obser-

will divide their colored voters between them, and they will respectively take care of them. IAppianse.] In that way that question is yet to be settled. But now, I say, they have sent to Congress them. tied. But now, I say, they have sent to Congress to the time. They have as much right to sit in Congress to day as the members from New-York or the members from Boston, [Applause]. I want to detract no wnit from their merior heir opportunities; but this is what I say; that while we restore to them their local independence, put their own Stare affairs absolutely into their hands, bring them back as connscilors into our National Congress, and treat them as fellow-citizens, I say that it is not time yet to give them the administration of the National Government, and for them to determine the policy of the National Congress, to the Morthy it belongs to the Morthy it belongs to the Morthy it belongs to the Morth; it belongs to the Middle States; and the Southern States have got to be in quarantine. he Southern States have got to be in quarantine intil the smell of yellow fever and black vomit is off from their garments. [Applause and laughter,] WITNESSES OF THE SCRUGGLE.

Now, gentlemen, it is not enough-and this is the econd remark that I wish to make-for us, that we ast squeeze through this election and carry the country. If you wish to have the question settled without any resurrection, there ought to be such a testimony of the voters of these United States as shall forever more debar the entrance into politics of the questions that vex us to-day. Do your work strongly. Rall up such a majority in the State of New-York as shall make a man a lunatic that proposes ever to undertake to moot the question again, poses ever to nodertake to moot the question again [Applanse.] It is not enough for Indiana to roll in ner 5,000 or 6,000. [Applanse.] It is not enough for Ohio to give her 25,000. [Applanse.] That doe very well. New-York must come in with he 40,000 votes [applanse], and it depend simply on the will—your will, and the will omen like you, who believe that the interests of this country are above every othe interest; who believe they are called of God as well as of participies in cleanse this Nation of its conas of patriotism to cleanse this Nation of its con-taminations and put it upon a broad fundation where there shall be a nationality without a North, without a South, without an East, without a West.

Applause. 1
We are not working in a corner nor in a hole. If We are not working in a corner nor in a hole. If there ever was a Nation whose prosperity had attracted the thoughtful regard of wise men throughout the world, the is that Nation. If there has ever been surprise sprung upon men at the developments of human nature, the conduct of this Nation in the war and after the war, and to this hour mas given that surprise. Not only as we surrounded with a cloud of earthly witnesses in this great campagu, but all the men that landed with our fatuers, in the misty distance, obscure to us but clear to them, are looking down upon us. It is the Nation they founded, and if the rock could speak, as once the rock gushed forth with water for the famished crowd, old Plymouth Rock won i give forth a voice to all the men of the Republican party and of the nation saying: "Keep, build, formly that which we founded." [Applause.]
Scarcely, like a reed blown from the wind in the sky, have they gone out of sight he ore we behold the reverent founders of the Constitution and the fathers of this nation. They too are the witnesses of the stabilities and the stabilities an

the reverent founders of the Constitution and the fathers of this nation. They too are the witnesses of their children, and they plead that this Constitution which was ordained to Liberty, shall neither be underanted, nor blackened, nor weakened, nor preverted into an instrument of tyranny by their posterity. Heed their voice. And scarcely have they gone out of sight when, gathering like armies, multitudinous as the drops of the storm-cloud, the men that taid down their lives for the Nation appear and lift up their voices and reach out airy bands. down their lives for the Nation appear and iff up their voices and reach out airy hands to beseech us to preserve immaculate that for which they bled to gain. [Load applause.] And high above them all, and most reverent. I behold the immertal form of the Father of his Country, a Southerner and loving the South. Methanks he turns his face from the North and says to his brethren of the South: "Ye know not what ye do. Be at page. Maintain the Government. Submit Boat prace. Maintain the Government. Submit to the law; and let there be brotherhood in all the land, and your God and my God shall pour his bless ing upon the Nation. [Iremendous applause, in the midst of which Mr. Beecher slowly lettred.]

GREETINGS FROM OHIO.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's speech, and while the audience was rising to leave the hall, Mr. Marsh, coming to the front of the platform, said ! "We find Mr. Beecher to have a more sympathetic audience than he had seventeen years ago in London; but we find in him the same wisdom, the same

Mr. Marsh, continuing, said:

This telegram has just been received:

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 13.

The Hon. EMORY STORES, St. James Hotel:
Will you blease amounce in Coorer institute to.
night that Ohio sends greening to New-York 20,000
strong.

H. W. KITCHEN, Chairman. H. W. KITCHEN, Chairman, [Renewed cheers.]
Mr. Beecher advancing said:
"I have another telegram. It is a private telegram, ad you will be kind enough to keep it confidential.

[Laughter.] "The Republican rooster has 5,000 extra feathers in his tail." [Great laughter and applause.]

GENERAL GRANT ON MEXICO.

Rooms on Bedford-st. As General Grant passed crowd fining the thoroughfare. Here a collation was served, and g reception was held, during which General Grant snoke as follows:

pathy not only with those who detract from him, and just as hitle with the party that goes down on its belty fowrite "320" on the adewarks. [Loais of langhter.] Gentlemen, Ohto has given to us the interpretation of that mystic sign [appliance]—320 cheers for Garfield. [Lond appliance]—320 cheers for Garfield. [And a this a not a party association, I should cert driven of light," and you gentlement of this world are wiser to their generation than the children of light," and you are wide awake to-night, and you will be to-morrow and you will be in every subscipant of the language. [Langhter.] That's what I am here for. [Langhter.] That's what I am always gald lodividually when the results in a large measure upon the efforts and lindustry of the good engaged in trade, as all of you are.

No HATRED TOWARD THE SOUTH.

I have one word to say, that I should be very glad to have one word to say, that I should be very glad to have one word to say, that I should be very glad to have one word to say, that I should be very glad to have one word to say, that I am always glad lodividually when the results in the heart when here for. [Langhter.] That's what I am always glad lodividually when the results and the formula of the same had been determined by a subject of the southern of the same had been determined by th

like the dreams of the troubled and the fevered night. [Applause.] We want to take them by the hand as fellow-citizens. We want to see them brought back mio Congress. They are there; and I take no part nor stock in the ridealle poured on the "Brigadiers" Gentlemen, when the South moved as one man into the war, as far as my observation went, with here and there single exceptions, the most honorable, wisest and best men went into the movement, and when she came back and there States were admitted again, if the South sent to Congress anybody it was her interest and her duty to send her best men there; and when she selected her Brigadier-Generals she selected her best men and sent them there. She did well. I have no criticism to make.

More than that, I would fight just as soon for South Carolina as for my native State of Connecticut against anything that could destroy her local inherity and independence [applause]; and what I would not for one State I would do for every State down there. All that I say is this: Restore, as they have had restored, their State rights; give them plenary liber; to transact their own affairs. For one, I behave that the time will come ere long when they will divide their colored twenty versa ago; became at that thue we had come earlier. I shall not go into that noticy nordise, one for and the Contra States won parties, one for and the Contra States won parties, one for and the Contra States won parties, one for and the Contra States was a final there shall be to the States can not do it for was object to the black of the contract o we wanted no territory we had to filibuster for; that if ever we acquired territory, if would lake to be with the consent of the people occupying that territory and our own consent. [Cries of "Good," and appared it seemed to very much satisfy those with whom I talked, and they asked me to indeed in self-those with whom I talked, and they asked me to indeed in self-those with whom I talked, and they asked me to indeed in self-those with whom I talked, and they asked me to indeed in self-those with the right of way and the free admission of all the material required, and give a liberal subsidy if they could be essured of the building of the roads. There is no secret of the capacity of Mexico for production, if you think about it. We new do as importation business of meany \$200,000,000 of tropical and semi-tropical products. Mexico could positive the whole of them if she had railroads to give ner an outlet for them, and her people save the ministry to do it—a fact not generally credited—nor out I besieve it until I was there this last those. With their climate, industry and everything required to produce all those tropical and semi-tropical products, which as I said amount to about \$200,000,000 a year, and also increasing, as we are increasing in our products and weathn, we are now mining those products iron countries where they are largely produced by slave labe. We are constantly waying into their troutles and rom countries where labor. We are constantly paying into their treatures a large amount amounts for duties, and we give them back nothing but sterling exchange. When they want to buy anything, as they do their mainfartured articles, they so to Europe for them, and we get comparative y nothing in return, faily 95 per cast being paid for its seeing exchange.

Mexico is not only our neighbor, but she is a Republic. If fostered success produce vessiv all of these articles, and will also in exchange what our mainfacturers produce. They will take from us costing gests, focusiously, ears, redicoad from, rolling stock, all the inaccurry seed-

duce. They wil take from us cotton g sois, iccomotives, cars, rulivoal fron, rolling stock, all the imacancry necessary to the running of a relifered; harricathrat implements, wagons, carriages, musical instruments, lewery, checks, watenes, and a montand and one other times too numerous to mention. When we can pay fer imports of our tropical produces with the products of our manufactories we shall benefit Mexico, benefit curselves, continue to give employment to the multifude of people that we now have and which are ever coming to our shores, and will all be liabler and better, I note.

At the conclusion of his remarks General Grant vas warmly applauded, and at the conclusion of the courtesies he and his party again entered carriages and were driven to the Hotel Brunswick.

GOVERNMENT NEWS.

DEPARTMENT GOSSIP-MORE COIN IN THE UNITED STATES THAN EVER BEFORE-MR, EVARIS BACK -MINOR NEWS,

Washington, Oct. 13 .- Complaints are being eceived daily about the enforcement of the law reouring the quarantining of eattle for a certain per od previous to exportation. Congress alone can modify

the law on this subject.

A carefully prepared estimate of the amount of gold and silver coin in the country on October 1 has been made by Mr. Burebard, Director of the Mint. The conmute is based upon the amounts in the country on June 30, 1879, and shows an increase since that date of \$83,390,305 in gold coin, and \$37,748,350 in stiver coft. This increase is said to be from collabor and important The total amounts estimated as in the country October 1 are \$569.881,003 gold and \$149.799.335 silver. Of these amounts there are \$67,204,293 of gold in the Treasury and \$302,076,709 in circulation or neid by banks, and \$72,54,600 silver in the Treasury and \$77,344,735 in circulation. In addition, the Treasury and \$73,344,735 in circulation. In addition, the Treasury holds \$68,040,540 in gold outlion, and \$0,507,750 in ellever built-on, which the Mints are turning into comes rapidly as their faculties will adoit. This is a larger amount of specie than has ever before beat in the country. The increase of cold builton is from maports of foreoign gold during the past year.

Servictary Evarits returned to the city to-day.

The Chief of the Eurean of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of petce and and percoleum products during August 31, 1880, \$21,276,580, compared with \$22,041,430 last year.

The United States steamer Tennessee has arrived at Hampton Koads, Va. these amounts there are \$67,204,293 or gold in the

RHODE ISLAND NOMINATIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. L. Oct. 13 .- The Demoratio State Convention met in this city to-day. Nathan T. Vorray, of Woodnsocket, pressiled. The following persons were nominated for Presidential Electors: J. B. Barnaby, of Providence; Stephen P. Slocum, of N. wport; A. B. Lewis, of Coventry, and Charles E. Gorman, of Providence.

Put away Hancock's boom, Ho'il never med it more, For't there isn't citew room, No, not c'en in eighty-foar. - [Graphic.

FRESH CRUELTY FOR ENGLISH .- A new campaign Sont is now in order—let it be a paredy on "My Grandfather's Clo S." estitled, "My Grandmother's Pension."—[Pitisburg Gazette. eloquence, the same power, the same grandeur, the